PARIS

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE

an Englishman, an imperialist, a beggar and s CHEERING PROSPECTS IN PARIS. ench discipline improves rapidly and the de-es gather strength daily. Four hundred thou

and troops are ready to take the field and confi-tence increases that the republic will achieve a reat success; consequently the feeling in general as the part of the public is not to submit to terms o eace derogatory to republican ideas. From frequen es the positions and strength of sians have become perfectly known. Several ricans are still in Paris, and many enter the nbulance corps. I dined at the American Em last evening, and found the sentiment general to stand by France. General Trochu is calm and comnands universal confidence. Jules Pavre has also rained the confidence of every Frenchman since ds interview with Bismarck.

IMPERIAL BULE. A fresh batch of the correspondence of the impe-al family, found in the Tuileries, has been published. Among the letters is a note supplementary to the letter written to Napoleon by De Persigny which has already appeared in the HERALD. documents prove conclusively that there was an organized espionage of the whole country by government, even to the watching public functionaries, who denounced each other. everal well known ladies were engaged in this espionage. All these documents bear annotations in the handwriting of Napoleon. Letter carriers of the Post Office were bribed into the service of the secret police. The letters also show the speculation of imperial functionaries with Mires, Periere and others in such matters as paving the streets, lighting the city, &c.

THE PARISIAN SUPPLY.

Paris newspapers of the 11th inst, were received to-day. The news is scanty. The meat supply is limited to six ownces per head daily. About 20,000 oxen and 120,00 sheep remain, a supply for not more than two months. The butchers' shops open twice weekly under guard. Large numbers of horses are slaugh tered for food. They are all salted and preserved Provisions are at enormous prices. A note, dated on the 12th, says there is very little food of any kind to be had except at very high prices. LATE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Demonstrations have lately occurred in Paris

favorable to a radical change in the government. Their origin was ascribed to Gustave Flourens and Louis blane. The movement was utterly insignifi-

MISCELLANEOUS PARIS NEWS. A battalion of the guards in Paris has rejected

Blanque, who was proposed for Bolomie. The officers of the volunteer corns commanded by Gustave Flourens decline to pursue in a disorderly course proposed by their late commander.

The Mobile Guards disperse groups of people around the Hotel de Ville.

A new political club has been formed in Paris. Among its members are noted journalists and lawyers. Its first session was held last Monday night, then an organization was effected. TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

A despaich from Berlin says that arrangements have been completed in most of the German towns for bonfires, illuminations, fireworks and bell-ring ing, to celebrate the entrance of the German army

GENERAL ITEMS. A despatch from Versailles says that the court

martial in the Prussian imes makes short work of de-The credit for arming the German people has been raised to twenty-three millions.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Evacuation of Orleans-Bourbaki's Arrival and Reception-Goribaldi Interviewed-Movements of French Troops-Bazaine's Successful Sortle-The Prussing Advance on Chateaudun-Occupation of Epinal-Lyons all Right-Soissons Bombarded-Operations in the Prussian Rear-Brittany Rising-Paper Money. Tours, Oct. 14, 1870.

As soon as the bombardment of the capital commences all the representatives of the foreign Powers will come here.

PRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EVACUATION OF ORLEANS.

The General commanding the Fifteenth corps

makes the following report:-

LA FESTE ST. AUBIN, Oct. 13, 1870. Yesterday the enemy continued to advance toward Orleans. Our troops who were on the road to Paris and had taken part the day before in the battle a Arthenay gave way. A brigade of the Third division, who tried to oppose the enemy's advance, being constantly opposed by forces more numerous and a superior artillery, had to fall back on Orleans, disputing the ground foot by foot. I was obliged, in order to check the enemy's progress, to go forward, personally, with three battalions of the reserve be songing to the Second division. The enemy was checked for three hours, but at last we were broken and overcome by their shells. After very sharp fighting, which does honor to our army, I mined to evacuate Orleans, and to withdraw to the left bank of the Loire. Our retreat, which was not molested, was effected with coolness and in good

FRENCH HEROISM.

The details of the fighting before St. Quentin have been received, and furnish, according to one of the journals, "a story of French heroism." The Pruslians had not returned to make a second effort to capture the town, as they threatened. The French preparations to receive them were perfect. PRUSSIANS FALLING BACK.

It is reported unofficially this morning that the Prussians seem to be falling back from this side of Orleans. They are no longer in Beaugency and Meung. Those towns are nearly fifteen miles south of Orleans, and are the most extreme points in this direction yet reached by the enemy. DEPARTURE OF TROOPS-ARRIVAL AND ENTHUSIS

ASTIC RECEPTION OF BOURBARI. The news of the successful sortie of the Parislan: causes intense excitement. All the troops here left this afternoon to join the forces opposing the enemy near Orleans and Chateaudun. Among reinforcements are the Franc-tireurs from Bordeaux and the South of France, who marched through the streets to the depot singing patriotic They were wildly cheered by the people and the enthusiasm was unbounded. As they reached the station they were met by General Bourbaki, who

had just arrived, accompanied by M. Cremieux, and the soldiers and citizens joined in an impromptu ovation to the General and the Minister. The scene was most impressive. AN INTERVIEW WITH GARIBALDI.

The New York HEBALD correspondent at Tours writes as follows:-Through a military friend of mine I obtained an interview with Caribaldt at the prefecture. He received me very kindly, and shook my hands with warmth. I found him picturesque! dressed in a French gray ponchon, red shirt, wide gray tronsers, with dark stripe, large colored dkerebief, loosely tied around his neck and the ends thrown over his shoulders, black wide awake hat. The quie simplicity and dignity of his manners much impressed me. His countenance, however, was sad and there was a worn look in his eyes. He informed me that he made his escape from Caprera in a fish ing smack provided by his friend Colonel Bordone, who accompanied him. He asked many question relative to the merits of the Whitworth, Snider and Enfeld rides, with a view to finding which was considered the best. After expressing his determination to remain with the French to the tast he added, earnestly addressing me, "Why will not the noble American republic—the glory and admiration of sti free peoples—send material aid to the young and struggling republic of France? Italy, France and Spain an kionsly await one determined

word from America to cast off their det chains." I shall never forget the animation o he was uttering these few

HELP FOR PRANCE.

The New York Herald correspondent at Tours, writing from that city on the 11th inst., says, the principal events of the last few days have been the arrivals of the Papal Zonaves, American volunter rs and Garibaldi. The 60 officers, 100 non-com nis sioned officers and 500 privates of the late Papal Guard are as fine looking fellows a, it is possible to see. They are a credy to any army. Tours is full of different regiments of cavalry and infantry. The American volunteers were most enthusiastically received, the Exench expressing confidence th t they will render a good account of themseives. Gambetta's spirited address to the French has been remarkably well received; it appears to have stirred up the spirit of the people.

MOVEMENTS OF FRENCH TROOPS. The troops which were sent forward to reinforce the Fifteenth corps and subsequently participated in the actions near Orleans recently, are again arriving here. From the reports of their officers it seems the losses sustained in the two days' action were not nearly so heavy as was at first reported.

CONFIRMATION OF BAZAINE'S SUCCESSFUL SORTIE. A despatch from the Sub-Prefect of Pont L'Eveque, dated on Wednesday (12th), fully confirms the re ports of successful sorties by Marshal Bazaine. He had burned five villages, which had given shelter to the Prussians, disiodged the enemy from several positions and cut to pieces four regiments of cav-airy and several battations. At the same time General Canrobert made a successful sortie on the

left bank of the Moselle.

Advices from Metz show that the Prussians occupy a cordon of villages around the city, but hold no position within a distance of twenty kilometres of the fortifications. Marshal Bazaine made a sortie on Saturday last, in which he captured 600 oxen and 500 sheep from the enemy.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON CHATRAUDUN. A despatch from Bonneval, on the Loire, dated the 12th, reports that the Prussians lately at Villeaumbiain are now moving toward Chateaudun where the National Guards are ready to receive them. The rolling stock of the railway has been sent to Vendome.

OCCUPATION OF EPINAL BY THE GERMANS. A despatch from Epinal, dated vesterday after-noon, annouces that the Prussians have entered that place. The citizens made a stout defence, bu were not able to resist the artillery of the enemy. The town was considerably damaged by the cannonade. [Epinal is a city of about 15,000 people, in the Department of Vosges, on the Moselle.] GERMAN MOVEMENTS AT EPINAL.

A despatch from Neufchatel, dated yesterday, states that a force of Prussians, 7,000 strong, is at Epinal. Ten trains, full of German troops, have passed the Meuse going to Paris, THE SITUATION IN LYONS PAVORABLE.

Reliable information has just been received here by mail from Lyons, showing that that city is amply prepared to resist any force the Prussians can send against it. The heights near the city have been strongly fortified, intrenched camps have been constructed and heavy guns placed in position. The entire population are armed and are drilling day and night. Large numbers of Mobiles and Franc-tireurs have reached Lyons. There are troops enough there now for an army, and they may be easily organized to act on the offensive. All symptoms of disorder have disappeared from that city, and throughout the south of France the situation is now accepted uncomplainingly.

A despatch from St. Quentin dated yesterday re-ports that the Prussians have commenced to bombard Solssons. The town is able and prepared to stand a stege.

PRUSSIANS AT MAING. An official despatch from Mer, on the railway be tween Tours and Orleans, dated to-day, reports that no Prussians are at Beaugency, but they have occu-

pied Maing in force.
OPERATIONS IN THE PRUSSIAN REAR. The invaders attribute the frequent railway accidents in their rear to the ill will of the inhabitants. They make this the pretence for treating the civil authorities with excessive severity and for levving enormous requisitions. The innabitants of Aube and other eastern departments are resolved on resistance. The Franc-tireurs are springing up every where, overrunning the country and doing much harm to the Prusslans.

RECONNOISSANCE TO FERTEVILLENEUP. A despatch from Vendome dated yesterday states that a reconnoissance in force was made that day as far as Fertevilleneuf. No enemy was encountered. The railroad is unobstructed to Cloyes. PRUSSIANS NEAR JONY.

A despatch from Jony reports that some Prussian scouts have recently been seen in this neighbor-hood. They retreated, however, as the Mobilos ap-

An American who has just arrived here from Brest says the patriotic uprising in Brittany is wonderful. Thousands of men, led by the cures, crowd she railway trains on their way to Tours to obtain arms and enlist. Throughout the country the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

ACTIVITY OF GAMBETTA.
Minister Gambetta works constantly, not with the civil administration, but with the military chiefs, his first object being the organization of the armed forces of the country. When that has been accomplished ne will turn his attention to political mat-

FIRING THE POPULAR HEART. The government has issued a proclamation to the people of the provinces, showing now the enemy treat the population of the territory they occupy It charges that they first buy, then take, and finally pillage. The proclamation is to be placarded in all the communes.

A telegram from Marseilles dated to-day reports that a decree of M. Esquiros suspends the Gazetle du Midi until further orders as a measure of public

enfety Canzio, the son-in-law of General Garibaldi, has

M. Esquiros has received a petition demanding that the bishops resign and be replaced by one chosen from the clergy of Marsellles. M. Esquiros decrees that the congregation of Jesuits of Mar-sellies be dissolved. The fathers will be expelled within three days, but will be conducted to the frontier. Their properties will be sequestered pro visionally.

GAMBETTA'S MANIFESTO WELL RECEIVED IN MAR SE LLES. A despatch from Marseilles states that M. Gambetta's manifesto was well received there. The goverament is fully sustained, and the postponement of the electrons for members of the Constituent Assembly acquiesced in.

ESCAPE OF KERATRY FROM PARIS. It is reported that M. Keratry left Paris in a baloon and landed in safety. On the day of his departure a decree appeared suppressing the Prefec ture of Police.

THE DEPARTMENTS ISSUING PAPER MONEY. As the departments of the old province of Nornandy are without money the authorities are issuing paper money of small denominations.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS. The enemy maintains a strong garrison in Nancy. There are fifteen hundred Prussians in hospital at Epernay. Many die dally. Nothing has been received to-day from Orleans or

Paris. The Danish Minister has arrived here from Paris. The aeronaut of the balloon Louis Blanc has arrived here after delivering despatches at Bouvignes,

The French Army of the South-The Fortress on the Belgian Frontier-Capture of Breteail-Cowardly Franc-Tireurs at Epinal-German Report of Affairs at Metz-An Advance Upon Rouen-Operations on the Rhips-Prussian Indemnity Bills-General War News.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 1870. The rumored proposal of Count Bismarck to rereconstruct the Holy Alliance is regarded here as equally false and absurd.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE SOUTH. The French Army of the South har as a nucleus

three ca valry regiments, which were sent south from Praris before the investment of the city, the Alger an infantry and the troops formerly serving in the western departments, making a total of 6,000 eD ective and disciplined men.

The Prench fortresses on the Belgian frontier—
Mezieres, Maubenge, Rocroy, Doual, Valenciennes,
Lille, &c.—are fully prepared for a siege. The bombardment of the first named is imminent. The commanders of Cambray and Landrevies have given orders for the inundation of the surrounding country. orders for the inundation of the surrounding country as a means of defence.

CAPTURE OF BRETEUIL. Advices from Rouen to yesterday announce that the Prussians have captured Breteuil. The mobiles repulsed the first attack, but the Germans came up the second time with reinforcements. GERMAN REPORT OF APPAIRS IN METZ.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, says that later news has been received from Metz. Dysentery, scurvy, bronchitis and other diseases are prevalent in the city. All able-bodied citizens have been compelled to serve in the defence of the city.

Wooden huts for the troops are arriving at the Prossian position before Metz.

A correspondent telegraphs from Retonfay, near Metz, on the 11th inst., as follows:—A French deserier from Metz, who was brought in this morning. and stated that he bolonged to General Le-bœuf's command, reports that there is neither bread nor sait in the city. Bazaine has impressed into the ranks all the able bodied civilians. The garrison including these numbers 100,000 men under arms. The service is very hard. The troops must sleep in arms. The disaffection is great. A mutiny is seemingly im-On the 7th a portion of to make a sortie. It is cuit to force them to the outpost duty. Even the Guards show symptoms or disobedience. There is much sickness prevailing, chiefly dysentery, bronchitis and scurvy. Desertions are arranged in fellow soldiers will imitate him and follow soon.

UNDIMINISHED ACTIVITY OF BAZAINE. The activity of Bazaine is undiminished. Sorties of the garrison are frequent and harrassing to the bestegers. BEAUREGARD'S TENDER OF HIS SERVICES TO FRANCE

It has been questioned whether Beauregard really offered his services to the French. The facts I have just heard are these:-Previous to the fall of Sedan he communicated to the Emperor, through Colonel Duncan, his desire to serve him in his military capacity. It was only the other day that Duncar received from Wilhelmshohe the reply of the Emperor. He thanked the General for the offer, regretting it was too late to avail himself of it, and advising him, in the present state of France, to renew it to the provisional government, who, no doubt, would eagerly accept it. WHEREABOUTS OF MARSHAL LEBOUF.

There has been much anxiety recently about the French General Lebourf. The correspondent of the Standard to-day says he is at Metz and has a command under Marshal Bazaine. ON TO ROUEN.

A detachment of three thousand Germans, under the command of Prince Albert, with artillery, have marched on Rouen, making exhaustive requisitions on the way. THE DEFENCE OF BOURN.

The following advices have been received here from Tours, dated at that place Wednesday evening:-The Rouen Journal has an editorial article demanding that the town be placed in a state of siege and the command entrusted to an experienced gen erat. The writer intimates in that connection that General Bourbakl, returning from Tours, will pass through Rouen.

All the lines of communication to the westward

from this point (Tours) are still open.

FORAGING.

A despatch received from Berlin to-day says that en official despatch, dated Colmar, Wednesday, says 5,000 Prassian troops are before Neur Brisa the investment of the town is vigorous and complete. Two German corps, numbering 3,000 each, lay contributions in the country prouad Colmar. COWARDICE OF THE FRANCS-TIRBURS AT EPINAL. The National Guard gallantly but vainly defended Epinal, and finally retreated toward Xertigny. The Francs-tireurs, who were near at hand in force, gave them no support, and fled on the appearance of the enemy without firing a shot.

ANOTHER PERM TO THE PRISHAN BULL. The Prussian government have ordered an appraisement of the damage done to private property in Strasbourg, evidently with an intention of putting the amount in the bill of indemnity against

BAKING UP OLD CLAIMS. The Oste Gazette says Stettin has been ordered to furnish a minute of the war contributions levied by the French early in this century-probably for the same purpose. No mention has yet been made of the damages to be claimed for the execution of Conrad von Hohenstaufen.

THE POPE'S ZOUAVES COMPLIMENTED. The Count de Chambord has issued a patriotic address to the Pontifical Zonaves, who participated in the battle at Orleans a few days ago. Though they fought magnificently, he said, the Nationals and Mobiles merited equal praise.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE. Each canton of France has been required to fur nish a battalion of soldiers for the national defence. The total number of cantons in France is about 2,850.

FRENCH NAVAL PRIZES. The official account shows that the French war vessels have captured thirty-two prizes since the commencement of the war.

SEVERAL WAR NOTES. Menotii Garibaldi has arrived at Marsellies on the way to Paris. Ricciotti is also expected at that city.

No military command has been offered the Count de Palikao by the government, as has been re ported. The Prussians are levying heavy contributions on

the people around Beauvais, in the department of The commander of Toul dled recently at Minden

of smallpox. The postal system of Alsace and Lorraine has been completely reorganized. The Gardes Mobile at Rouen have received orders

to march at a moment's notice. Amiens, threatened by the Prussians, is preparing or a vigorous resistance.

There is violent resistance in all the French chan nel ports to the shipment of food in any form. The German garrison of Stenay, captured by the French from Montmedy, numbered only sixty men. The Prussian videttes retired before the Mobil

Guards at Mairtenes. M. Thiers was received by the French Legation at Florence on Thursday.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Burnside as a Mediator-Republicanism in Germany-Bismarck Afraid of It.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 1870.

Every one here is asking if it is reserved for Burnside, rushing in where diplomatists are afraid to tread, to end the war. It was a Yankee dentist who rescued the Empress from republican vengeance and got her safety out of France, and it is not impossible that another Yankee, insinuating himsel into King William's good graces may get him and his Chancellor to listen to reason, as expressed from an American point of view. Russell, of the London Times, gives Burnsido a first rate notice in a letter from Versailles to-day, as "A certain general acting as an intermediary of some sort between the belligerents."

REPUBLICANISM IN GERMANY A correspondent, writing on the 9th from Carlsruhe, says that in Prussia proper and in the Northern States of Germany the republican sys little favor in the present juncture; but it is otherwise in the Southern Germany, and the fact is well known in Berlin, in spite of Bismarck's card to Reuter. The police are actively engaged watching every movement tending towards republicanism. The arrests at Koenigsberg caused great sensation. Bismarck's

approval of the measures of von Falkens mischief. The people think his actions are opposed to his sentiments, as expressed in Renter's despatch. to his sentiments, as expressed in tenter's despatch.
No doubt the Prussian government dreads the influence of republican institutions. If it were
otherwise why gag the press in Frankfort by a censor until lately unknown? but during the last formight the issue of a daily paper was stopped four times. It is to be hoped that this fact may prove due to the action of over zealous officials rather than to Bismarck, and that he wil take steps to prevent further mischief.

THE FALL OF STRASBOURG.

[From the Cologne Gazette, Sept. 27.] Strasbourg is ours! Such was the news that spread with lightning rapidity through the various camps on the afternoon of the 27th September. 1 was making one of an excursion party Ruprechtsau when the news arrived. Loud hurrahs and cheers spread the news and near. We galloped through Schiltighelm, where the drums were beating the ssembly, and the men were hurrying on parade with arms and knapsacks. The word was given to advance into the parallels. The greatest excitement reigned everywhere, and no one seemed to know anything definite. The enemy had shown the white flag, but our batteries have orders to load their guns and hold themselves in readiness. The puzzled regiments advanced into the parallels, but when there received orders to return. Different surmises are made, and the men Different surmises are loud in their protestations against some treacherous negotiations; only commenced for the purpose of making necessary repairs in the fortress. At length we had an explanation. When the white flag was hoisted, Lieutenant General von Werder was accidently in the trenches, and immediately sent a a telegram to the chief of his staff, Leszinsky, who was in Mundelsheim in order to send him nie the fortress. Captain Leszinsky arrived and went into the fortress, but only found the commander of the Mobile Guarde, who told him in the course of conversation that an officer had been already sent to Mundelsheim, and said further that the white flag had been hoisted contrary to the express wish of the commandant, who, to some great extent, had been forced by the Garde Mobile to surrender. Lieutenant-General von Werder rode over to Mundelsheim in order to listen to the negotiations proposed. He, however, ordered the assembly to be beaten, as on the rumons of the surrender every one had crowded down to the parallels, and it was leared that a scene of wild disorder would ensue. some treacherous negotiations; only com

on the rumors of the surrender every one had crowded down to the parallels, and it was leared that a scene of wild disorder would ensue.

At an advanced nour of the night, or rather at two o'clock in the morning, the negotiations were terminated by the conclusion of the capitulation, by which 451 officers and 17,111 men were made prisoners. It was not thought possible that so great a number of troops lay enclosed within the walls of the fortress. Every one present will well remember the following day, the 28th September. Strasburg, the virgin fortress, was to be garrisoned by German troops, and that not only for today and to-morrow, but it shall remain a German town for ever and ever. Our troops assembled at half-past ten upon the glacis between the Porte de Saverne and the Porte Nationale to witness the surrender of arms by the enemy. How can I find words to describe this memorable moment in history, the surrender? Just after eleven A. M. we saw the garrison march out in measured time from the Porte Nationale. The staff was on foof, and at the head of the garrison Lieutenant General von Werder jumped off his horse to meet the officers. Sorrow and anger were depicted upon their countenances; tears stood in the eyes of many a bronzed old hero, and, bowed down by the weight of this heavy hour, they did not date to raise their eyes from the ground, to which their feet seemed to cling, such was their regret at leaving the town so long and bravely defended. The staff remained standing upon the giscis, and between them and our own staff the long columns of the former garrison defied. The sight was different to that which which we

iong and bravely detended. The staff remained standing upon the gischs, and between them and our own staff the iong columns of the former garrison defied.

The sight was different to that which which we had expected to see, six weeks ago it was stated the troops were starving and were in the greatest misery and destitution. Now they were defling before our own eyes newly clothed from head to foot, knapsacks with tentpoles and baggage, cloaks and kitchen utensits, all new, and each man had his bread with him, and the want of sobriety which prevalled showed that there was no lack of spirituous liquors. It may be said that they have had little or nothing else than bread and wine, but with these two things it will take some time to starve out a fortress. What, however, was most wanting in all the regiments was discipline and order. Those who marched past us were the best troops, and yet hardly one company paid attention to dress or closing up their ranks, which were composed of Turcos and zouaves. These fellows hung behind and tried to throw away their kits, and were load in their outerles against the capitalation. "Nows sommer removes," they cried, "Thresh est an coquin," brandishing the remnants of the damaged weapons they carried with them, and dashing them on the road so as to break them yet smaller. They bent and broke the blades, and sheaths of their bayonest; they had already broken their rides against the stones of the streets of the town and threwn the remnants into the most so file fortress, which in some places were quite filled with them. The artilliery presented the most respectable and orderly a pearance, but they were only few. "The Garde Mobile, in spite of flief ueiform, were totally devoid of all millitary appearance, but were quiet and sober, nost of them belonging to the adjacent country. They seemed hearthy glad to get out of the fortress. Some carts and wagons also defied, most of them belonging to us a most reputive appearance. The passing mass of men becomes more confused, and when they have

purely impossibly for the best commander to hold such men in check. But it was impossible to wait for the whole of the enemy to deflie, for till late in the evening the streets were crowded with stragglers—with drunken soldiers who had fallen into the ditches and there partially slept off their debauch; with the sutlers' carts, one of them overturned and everything rolling about, and others in which the red-breeched proprietresses were surrounded by tipsy Zouaves.

What a sight presented itself inside the town! At the entrance there were no houses; simply heaps of runs could be seen as we entered the picturesque Gate de la Tour. Fire and our storm of cannon balls have destroyed everything as far as the lill canal. Close to the watchhouse at the gate lay a heap of stones, and upon taem a Frenchman, apparently dead, the files swarming round nim as round a corpse. An old woman sat beside him, and we asked her if the man was dead, but she gave no answer, and soowled at us with hatred and fury in her looks. As we advanced things began to look more lively, and when the noise of the appreach of our horses was heard the window shut ers began here and there to be opened, and disclosed now and then a pair of merry and coquettish eyes. The windows on the ground floor of many houses have been fitted with roungh boards sloping outwards, to protect them from the splinters of our shells. In the interior of the town only some The windows on the ground floor of many houses have been flitted with rough boards sloping outwards, to protect them from the spilinters of our shells. In the interior of the town only some few houses have been destroyed, and many streets have received no damage at all. Our first ride was of course to the Cathedral, and it is astonishing how many chance shots have struck it, in spite of all prehibitions and orders to the contrary; but it presents a far better appearance than might be imagined; some of the stones forming the long pillars have been shot away, one of the windows entirely destroyed, and the masonry severely damaged, but, on the whole, not many repairs will be required. We were astonished to find in front of the artillery school a long row of new and serviceable cahnons of heavy callibre, flity-nne smooth-bore guns; but on the other hand, all the guns on the ramparts were spiked. The warmth of the day, combined with the long ride and the dust we had swallowed, made us thirsty, and we put up at the Hôtel de la Ville de Paris, and with the first glass of wine in the conquered fortress we drank to the health of the German town of Strasbourg. May she be ours for ever, a strong point of vantage against our troublesome neighbor in the west, and may she never again see earthworks, butteries and parallels in front of her walls. Ours will now all be levelled.

EISHARCK'S REPLY TO FAVRE

The following circular has been addressed by Count Bismarck to the North German Embassier

Count Bismarck to the North German Embassies and Legations:—

The report of M. Jules Favre, presented to his colleagues after our interview on the 21st September, causes me to address to your Excellency a communication whick will give you a coirect idea of what passed between us. Upon the whole, I cannot but admit that M. Favre has endeavored to convey an accurate account of the transaction. If he has not rully succeeded in so doing his errors are sufficiently explained by the length of our interviews and the droumstances under which property of the report of the report of the driving stances under which property of the driving the principle of our interviews and the droumstances under which the principle of our conversations was to the driving principle of our conversations was to the driving principle of our conversations was to proceed in the principle of cession of territory had been fully conceived by France. In connection with this the formation of a new Moselle district, with the arrondissements of Saurbruck, Chateau Sallas, Saargemund, Metz and Thionville was alluded to by me as an arrange ment included in our intentions, but I have not renounced the right of making such turther demands as may be calculated to indemnify us for the secribles which a continuance of the war will entail. M. Fawre called Strasbourg the key of the house, leaving H doubtful which house he meant. I repiled that Strasbourg was the key of our house, and we, therefore, objected to leave it in foreign hands. Our first conversation, in Chateau Haute Malson, near Monry, was confined to an abstract Inquiry into the general characteristics of the past and present age. M. Favre's only perfluent remark on this occasion was that they would pay any sum, "tont Payent que nous acon," but declined any existion of territory. Upon my declaring such cession to be indispensable, he said, in that case, it would be success to open negoliations for peace, and he srgued on the supposition that to cede territory would humiliate—nay, dishonor—France. I

bound up with the unlawful conquests of Louis XIV. It had been with those of the first republic or the first empound our conversations took a more practical turn at Fertil where they referred to the question of an armistice. Shaving been their exclusive theme at that place disproves assertion that I refused an armistice under any conditions. aving been their excess an arminute assertion that I refused an acting me express my own personal notions—for instance, making me express my own personal notions—for instance, and the mean acting me express my own personal notions—for a such like—compels me to rectify his allegations. I never in conversations of this kind, seek of myself as according and demands of the government whose business I have transact. In this conversation we both were of opinion to and demands of the government whose business I have transact. In this conversation we both were of opinion to an arminute might be concluded, to give the French nation opportunity of electing a Representative Assembly which alone would be in a position so far to strength which alone would be in a position so far to strength that the property of the stating gow that title to power possessed by the existing gow that the conversation of the stating gow that the stating gow the stating gow that the stating gow the st at the to power possessed by the tag to consist to render it possible for us to consist to each them a pearle valid in accordance with the pearle valid in accordance with of international law. I remarked that to an accordance and armistics is always according to the pearle of the p of international law. I remarked the midst of a victorious career an armistic as that in the present instance, more give France time to reorganize her troe wire preparations, and that, thereford an armistice without some an armistic out of the international proceeds to us. I ment surrender of the fortresses obour hands by the surrender of a commanding portion of the works, in which case we are ready to allow Paris renewed in tercourse with the country, and to permit the provisioning of the town, or, the fortified place of Paris not being the town, or, the fortified place of Paris not being the into our hands, we shall keep it invoke clutting the armsitics, which latter would otherwho result in Paris being able to oppose us at its expiry, reinforced by fresh supplies and a greathent of by new defences. M. Favre peremptority declined na disputation of the Stras works of Paris, and also retusad to surrender of the Stras bourg garrison as prisoners of war. He, however, the works of Paris, and also retusad to surrender of the Stras bourg garrison as prisoners of war. He, however, the specting the other alternative under which the military status quo before Paris was to be maintained. Accordingly the programme which M. Pavre brought to Paris as the result of our conversations, and which was rejected these contained nothing as to the future conditions of peace. If only included an armsistic of from a fortinght to three weeks, to be granted on the following conditions, in order to enable the election of a national assembly to be held:—Firstly, in and before Paris the maintenance of hemilitary status gos, secondly, in and before Metz the continuance of hostilities within a circle hereafter to be more accurately defined; thirtly, the surrender of Strasboury with its garrison, and the evacuation of Toul and Bitache their garrisons being accorded free retreat. I believe our conviction that this was a very acceptable offer will be shares.

ARCURUMOP MANNING'S SERMON UPON THE ROHAN OFFITION.

[From the London Post, Oct, 3.] Yesterday morning Archbishop Manning preached t the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Vesterday morning Archbishop Manning preached at the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, an cloquent sermon upon the present phase of the Roman quostion, taking as his text the twenty-fourth verse of the twenty-seventh of Matthew—"When Plate saw he could prevail nothing, but rather a tumult was made he took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, "I au innocent of the blood of this just person." It was not his intention, the preacher said, to draw any historical parallels from a consideration of his text with the circumstances of the present time, but rather to trace the motives and actions of those who brought them about, and to inquire what would be their results upon the Christian world. There was certainly a strong resemblance between the persecution to which the Saviour of the world was subjected and that which his vicar on earth was now undergoing. Again and again Plate wished to set Jesus Christ free, but a tumult was made; and not considering what was just, not considering what was right, he yielded to the cry of the people, who exclaimed, "Crueify him I cracify him." and so injustice was ever sare to reign when the voice of the multitude became the law of mankind. He was willing to admit that King Victor Empatuel was a brave man, a generous man and a charitable man to the poor and needy; that he was a man who believed the holy Catholic faith, be his acts and his deeds what they might. He had no wish to dethrone the Sovereign Pontifi, but the tumult was made, and he, too, yielded to the cry of who believed the holy Catholic fatth, be his acis and his deeds what they might, He had no wish to dethrone the Sovereign Pontifi, but the tunuit was made, and he, too, yielded to the cry of the multitude, and then took water, washed his hands, and said "I am innocent of the blood of this just man." The Pope, however, to prevent bloodshed, admitted the enemy within the walls of Rome, disbanded his brave army—that like the apostles of old, served him through love, and not for pay; and now he was no longer free, for ruthless hirelings, men of blood, and foreign cutthroats had established a dominion and a tyramy over him. It was these men, and not his Roman subjects, who cheered with loud acolaim the cutry of the invaler into the Sacred City, which was now given over to destruction. That day had hitherto been held sacred as the festival of the Holy Resary, and as the anniversary of the glorious victory of Lepanto, gained by the Powers of Christendon under the conduct of Plus V. over the Mahommedan, and would henceforth be memorable in the history of the Christian world as the date of the plebiscite, which was at that moment being taken throughout the Roman States, but which, linasmich as it was conducted in fear and terror, could not be considered a free vote. It was in this way the oldest sovereignty in the world—a sovereignty built up by fatth—was for a time cast down. In its morel considered a free vote. It was in this way the oldest sovereignty in the world—a sovereignty built up by faith—was for a time cast down. In its moral character it was a sin. The old law which said, you shall not covert your neighbor's goods, was alrogated, as was also the law which prohibited one prince from invading the territories of another without a declaration of war. The result of all this would be destructive to the Christian world the territories of another without a declaration of war. The result of all this would be destructive to the Christian world, and when the moral and religious sanctions by which it was neid together were abrogated, then every nation and every household would feel the disastrous consequences of it. Here he wished, then, to observe that when he spoke of the Christian world he spoke of a thing brought about by the Christian Church, but, at the same time, totally distinct from it. The Christian world might again lapse into a state of Paganism, but the Church itself could not perish, and there was their hope. It would, on the contrary, rise with greater power from its persecution. He mentioned this because he read the other day in a public journal these words, "The Roman question is settled." Why, the Roman question was only beginning. Forty-five Poutiffs had either been driven out of Rome or never set their feel within it. Why not a forty-sixth? Rome had been nine times spared from the enemy. Why not a tenth time? She had been seven times besieged. Why not the eighth time? Despite of all these disasters the Church has ever been victorious, and would be so again and again, and history told them that no one who ever laid hands upon her prospered. The old empire of Rome, the Greek empire at Constantinople, the barbarian hordes, the Lombards in the north, the Normans in the south, the German empire, Napoleon in his glory the means the first, for of the other in compassion he would say nothingly, had all warred against the Holy See and against the Sovereign Pontiff, and each had been punished for the sacrilege, and so it would be in this case.

ANO HER CHECK FORGERY.

How an Individual Played for a Stake of \$160,000 and Lost-An Energetic Bank An individual, glorying in the name of J. R.

Livingston, a short time since purchased from Wells, Fargo & Co. Kansas railroad bonds to the value of \$100,000, at 77%, tendering in payment therefor a check purporting to have been drawn by Halgarten & Co. on the Park Bank, for \$77,500. Weils, Fargo & Co. deposited the check with the Continental Bank, and the "doc" ultimately, through the exchanges, reached the Park Bank. At the latter institution the check was discovered to be a forgery, but not until after the usual time of probation had elapsed, and the Continental was therefore, not responsible for the amount. forgery was detected at the Park Bank by the teiler in proving his certifications. As soon as Mr. Timpson, the cashier of the Continenal Bank, was made aware of the fraud he set diligently to work to unearth the matter and his chorts were yesterday crowned with success. Mr. Timpson discovered that Livingston had borrowed \$50,000 on bonds of the Commercial warehouse Company and received two checks of \$23,000 each on the Manhatran Company and the Park Bank. He also ascertained that these checks had been deposited by Livingston with Cauldwell & Co., with instructions to parchase for him \$20,000 in the twenty bonds. The order was carried out and Livingston called for the bonds requesting the balance of the amount on the face of the checks in money. Livingston whather the services of a broker to identify him, but Caldwell & Co. desired further guarantee and demanded an identification from the Commercial Warehouse Company. During the pariey which ensued Mr. Timpson appeared on the scene and acquainted Caldwell & Co. of the nature of the transaction and the bubble was pricked. Livingston was not arrested, but his check game was checkmated and through the energy of Mr. Timpson all the parties so-timuinently concerned were saved from loss. Bank by the teller in proving his certifica

THE ERIE CANAL.

Buffalo Banks and Canal Navigation. EUFFALO, Oct. 14, 1870. The banks of this city will make advances on flour and grain to be carried on the canal as late in the season as they can with safety and the exigencles of the trade require, and will not close that branch of their business on the 5th November next, as announced in this day's papers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-MULE. JANADECHEE AS A large and brilliant audience as Academy last night to witness Mile embled at the Acad Janauschek's second appearance as Mary Stuart.
It was thought by those who had not enjoyed with
neasing any of the previous performances of the nessing any of the previous performances of the famous tragedienne in English that she must cer-tainly fall in some of the effective situations through her supposed difficulty of pronunciation, and the very best hoped for her was that by sheer force of innate genius she would so cover over and conceal that natural defect as to make her audience forget that natural defect as to make her audience forges it altogether. But, like those who, on the previous evening, witnessed her debut and shared in her splendid triumph, they were as much amazed at her mastery of English as at her extraordinary powers of elecution. Mile, Janauschek would be wronged were she merely characterized as a talented actress, she is a genius. From the monont she enters upon the stage until she leaves it she is the wronged Queen; depressed with fears, animated by the consolution of hope, or palpitating with lectine range within her prison walls. And how grandly she bears herself, when, stung to the guick by the taunts of Elizabeth, she bursts the bonds of prudence and blus her mursts the bonds of prudence and blus her murof hope, or palpitating with leading race within her prison walls. And how grandly she bears herself, when, stung to the quick by the taunts of Elizabeth, she bursts the bonds of prudence and bids her murderer defiance! The scene in the third act, where the crafty, double-deching Leicester brings her face to face with the imperious Queen, is truly grand, and stamps her with the imprint of true genius. The well modulated voice, the wrath concealed until the floodgates of passion fly apart, the artistic action, the consummate play of feature—all are forgotten in the spiendid tout ensemble of her acting. This is the perfection of acting. Of course Mile, Janauschek is not perfect in her pronunciation of every English word in her part, but she is so nearly so that the delect is scarcely perceived. Her Mary Smart last night was, if anything, a finer performance than that of the psevious might, and elicited the warmest applause from the cultivated and critical house. As, however, her acting in this play has already received an extensive criticism in this lay has already received an extensive criticism in this flay has already received an extensive criticism in the fourned it is not deeped necessary to say more of her performance of last night than that it was a great and signal triumph. The cast was the same as on Thursday night. Mile, Janauchek was twice called before the curtain—after the third act and at the close of the performance. Miss Fanny Morant shared in the honors bestowed by the audience, having acquitted herself with her accustomed spility. To-day there will be a matine and an evening performance.

THE AIRCRA BOREA IS.

Display of the Northern Lights from Various Standpoints. BOSTON, Oct. 14, 1870.

There was a very fine display of northern lights nere this evening.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14, 1870. A remarkably fine auroral display was witnessed by thousands here to-night. NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 14, 1870.

There was a brilliant display of the aurora borealis here to-night, which attracted the gaze of a large number of people.

Wordester, Mass., Oct. 14, 1870.

One of the most startling and gorgeous displays of aurora boreaus ever seen in this latitude was witnessed to-night. Crowds of people were in the streets to witness the spectacle. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14, 1870,
There was a grand auroral display this evening.
The red light in the heavens was mistaken for a conflagration and some one sounded the fire alarm, and the department turned out.

There was a magnificent display of the aurora boreais here to-night. The whole firmament was one blaze of crimson light, lasting for several minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS. -HEALTH RESTORED without medicine or expense by

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D'SPEPSIA (INDIGESTION). CONSUMPTION, DEbility, diarrhom, cough, asthma, constipation, flatus,
phicgms, nausea and vorniting after meals or at sea and
even in pregnancy, all kinats of fevers and all nervous, liver,
billous and stonnech compiants, hemorrholds, flatulency,
sore throats, catarrhs, colds, minenza, notess in the head
and ears, rheumattam gout, impurities of the blood, cruptions,
hysteria, neuragin, irritability, sleeplessness, low applits,
spleen, acidity, heartburn, paipitation, headache, dropsy,
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proved by 72,000 cures of cases which had retaited all medical
treatment. A few are quoted below:—

CURE 41,657-OF DYSPEPSIA. New YORK, April 25, 1880. GENTLEMEN -I shall ever be ready to bear testimony to the great comfort I have derived from your excellent food. Bactog suffered great pain and inconvenience from dysepsia for many years. I was induced to try the REVALENTA ARABICA, which I used for six months with the most complete success. I am now entirely restored to health and attribute my recovery solely to the use of your lavaluable lood, and shall not fall to recommend it to all my friends who are suffering from this distressing maindy. If you wish to publish this you may do so for the benefit of the millions of persons in the United States who stand so much in need of an antidiote for dyspepsia, coastipation, &c. I sun, gettlemen, yours,

late Boyd & Paul, wholesale druggists.

CURE NO. 72,336 TRENTON.

47 EAST FRONT STREET, NEW JERSEY, Nov. 15, 1869.
Thave tried your REVALENTA FOOD with the greates success, and consider it the sine qua non in all cases of dypensia, indigestion, &c. Dr. J. C. BOARDMAN, M. D.

CURE NO. 72,485 - OF CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.

WILLIAMSDUBO, L. I., Nov. 30, 1869.

I have been afflicted with chronic dyspepsin during the interpart of my life, and had almost resigned myself to despair, when I had the good fortune to become acquainted with DU BARKY'S REVALENTA FOOD. I have lived on it ever since, and it has completely restored me to good healt I wish to recommend it to all suffering with like compliaint.

JOSEPH SMITH.

JOSEPH SMITH. UNRE 72,412—OF CONSUMPTION.

DU HARRY'S REVALENTA has, through a kind Providence, been the means of preserving to me the life of a dear wife, who was fast sinking into the grave in the last stages of consumption, not being expected to live from one minute to another, when a fortnight ago I was induced to try your Food, which has already worked a change for the better. I assure you I know not how to express my gratitude.

Lianata, Holywell, North Wales, March 15, 1969.

CURE 62,843-OF ASTHMA.

I suffered during thirty-six years of asthma, which obliged me to get up four or five times every night to relieve my chest from a pressure which threatened to take away my breath. I have taken DU BARTY'S REVALENTA ARABICA for the last eight days, and I am delighted with it. I aleep very well now and breathe teeely. I have the honor, are.

OURE 61,224-OF MARASMAS.

St. ROMAIN-DER-JULES, France, Nov. 27, 1862.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA has produced an extraordinary effect on mo. Heaven be blossed, it has cured me of nightly sweatings, terrible irritation of the sounach, dyspepsia and bad digestion which had iasted eighteen years. I have never felt so comfortable as I do now.

Rev. J. COMPARET. CURE 62,912—OF NEURALGIA.

The REVALENTA is a remedy which I would almost call divine. It has done an immense deal of good to our dear sister Julia, who has been suffering for the last four years with neuralgia in the head, which caused her cruel agony, and left her almost without rest. Thanks to your food she is now perfectly oured.

MONASSILER, Parists Priest.

CURE OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE, "The health of the Roly Father is excellent, especially sloce, abandoning all other remedies, he has contined binnel entriev to BU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."

e, Gazette du Midl. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD IS SOLD by the best druggists and grocers in New York and country. In time of 1 lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.25; 5 lbs., \$3.12 lbs., \$10; 24 lbs., \$18. Also the Revalenta Chovolate, \$1.50 are 10.

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ORNS CURED FOR 50C. EACH.—BUNIONS, BAD Broadway, corner of Futton street. Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c.; by mail, 50c.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR CURED BY Electricity.—Drs. IVES & POWELL, General Practitioners, 187 East Thirty-fourth street, corner Third avenue. GRAND PARK, Westchester county, N. Y.

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Regular Auction Sales
on SAT RDAY, October 29, 1870,
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NO MORE MEDICINE.—ANY INVALID CAN CURE himself without medicine or expense by DU BARRY & CO.'S delicious REVALENTA FOOD, which alone effectually cures Dyspepsia, Consumption, Constipation, Diarrhoxa and all kinds of fevers and stomach disorders. Sold in tins; 1 bb. \$1 25; 13 bb. \$10. DU BARRY & OO, 193 Williams street, New York, and at all druggists and grocers. DUBLISHED THIS DAY-

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